

SIDNEY GRAYBEAL
President's Award for
Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

1300 Tuesday 15 Jan 80

- (retired 12 Jan 79)
- This award recognizes over 30 years of distinguished service to USG.
- Even before entered civilian gov't service in 1950 - served as B-29 pilot over Japan in WWII.

So, civilian service just an extension of service to your country over a lifetime.

- Hard to pick out which contributions over the years - most significant.
 - ° from technical advisor in treaty negotiations
 - ° to Dep Dir/ACDA's Bureau of S&T
 - ° to delegate in numerous treaty delegations including SALT
 - ° to U.S. Commissioner of the U.S. Component of SALT Standing Consultive Commission
 - ° to Dir/OSR at CIA.

Career marked by

- ° strength
- ° leadership
- ° intellectual brilliance
- ° and devotion to your country.

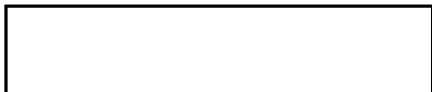
- Your contributions in the area of strategic arms control - absolutely vital to this nation's security.
- Gives me great pleasure, in name of President of US to present you this award.
- Read citation.
- We are all very proud of you - Congratulations.

JOHN HICKS

D I M

1400 Tuesday 15 Jan 80

AT



- Served in many capacities - none more important than last 2

1) as Director NPIC since 1973

- ° reorganized
- ° brought more younger people into decision process
- ° served customers extraordinarily well

2) as Deputy Dir/NFAC

- ° vital and unique contribution to improving analytic capabilities

- Truly outstanding career - DIM well deserved.

- Congratulations and thanks.

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SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD
17 December 1979

CIA May Have Been Watching, Too

There's no doubt that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was watching David Ifshin when he was organizing demonstrations and protests on the Syracuse University campus in 1969 and 1970.

And there's one document that may indicate that the CIA, intended to be a foreign intelligence-gathering agency, was watching, too.

Ifshin filed a request under the federal Freedom of Information Act in 1975 to receive copies of intelligence reports about him. He received several hundred pages of material, most of it from the FBI.

Last year, however, the Campaign to Stop Government Spying (now the Campaign for Political Rights) in Washington released a CIA document detailing Ifshin's activities as a student protest leader at Syracuse University.

In an effort to learn more, the Daily Orange, Syracuse University's student newspaper, has gone to federal court to try to obtain more CIA documents.

The CIA document released last year was dated Jan. 5, 1971 and credited Ifshin with "imaginative and charismatic leadership."

It reported that Ifshin "can be given considerable credit for the beginning and the sustaining of political radicalism on the Syracuse campus" and that Ifshin brought "a new radicalism" to the National Student Association when he was elected its president in 1970.

The document also said: "Since Ifshin was such a dynamic campus spokesman from the left, his graduation from Syracuse has left white radicalism on the campus somewhat in recess."

The document also outlined student protests against the CIA itself, Dow Chemical Co., the Reserve Officer Training Corps and the 1971 boycott of the Syracuse University football team by black players.

Ifshin received hundreds of pages of information about himself from the FBI after he filed a Freedom of Information request in 1975. Tongue in cheek, he signed the request: "David M. Ifshin, National Security Threat."

A look at the documents he received reveals that the FBI did not take him too seriously as a "national security threat" at Syracuse University.

In late 1969 and early 1970, Ifshin was involved in various student protests, but FBI reports filed from the Albany field office indicate the agency did not consider him a serious anti-war protest leader.

"It is apparent, through contact with sources who are close to him, that the subject is a boastful egomaniac and that his main concern is to constantly be in the 'limelight,'" the field report said.

It went on to describe him as "power hungry" and a "headline hunter." The report quoted Ifshin colleagues as saying he was trying to gain publicity so he would be elected president of the National Student Association.

After Ifshin visited Hanoi in December 1970, however, the FBI tried to pin him with a violation of the Logan Act, which outlaws interference with enemy countries. Ifshin was never charged with any such violation.

After the Hanoi trip, however, a special agent in Washington concluded: "Although the subject does not hold a position of leadership in any basic revolutionary group, it is felt that due to his history of participating in disruptive activities, his public statements regarding violence and his other anti-United States government involvements outlined above, he would present a significant threat during a time of national emergency."

Ifshin said he was amused to discover that when he was in law school in California in 1975 — about the time he filed the Freedom of Information request — the FBI was still interested in him. The San Francisco field office of the FBI filed a report noting that he was not involved in any "activity."

Many of the documents Ifshin received are newspaper clippings. One document reads, in full: "I have never met David IFSHIN." It was filed under the heading of "Peace Movement Personalities." Some of the documents have many of the words blacked out.

One is a handwritten letter from an unidentified woman to J. Edgar Hoover, urging the FBI director to make sure "this scum" is not allowed to return to the United States after his trip to Hanoi.

In a courteous reply, Hoover told the woman he had no jurisdiction over such matters, but thanked her "for your thoughtfulness in commenting as you did."

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